Ingredient	Quantity, mg/ml oral solution
F2: oral solution (pH = 4 ± 1)	
risperidone	0.5
tartaric acid	7.5
benzoic acid	2
Cherry flavour 1	0.25
Cherry flavour 2	0.5
sodium saccharin	1
sodium hydroxide	q.s. ad pH = 4 ± 1
purified water	q.s. ad 1 ml
F3: oral solution (pH = 3)	
risperidone	0.5
tartaric acid	7.5
sodium chloride	5
sodium saccharin	1
sodium hydroxide	q.s. ad pH = 3
purified water	q.s. ad 1 ml
F4: oral solution (pH = 5)	
risperidone	0.5
tartaric acid	7.5
sodium chloride	5
sodium saccharin	1
sodium hydroxide	q.s. ad pH = 5
purified water	q.s. ad 1 ml
F5: oral solution (pH = 3)	
risperidone	1
tartaric acid	7.5
benzoic acid	2
sodium hydroxide	ca. 1 (q.s. ad pH = 3)
purified water	q.s. ad 1 ml
F6 parenteral solution (pH = 5)	
risperidone	2
tartaric acid	7.5
sodium chloride	5
sodium hydroxide	ca. 3.75 (q.s. ad pH = 5)
water for injection	q.s. ad 1 ml

EXAMPLE 2

The tables hereinbelow summarize the risperidone concentrations measured after a particular storage time of the composition at a particular temperature, expressed as the percentage of the initial risperidone concentration.

		F1	F2
4° C.	12 months	98.2	
25° C.	1 month	100.4	101.1
	3 months	102.1	99.1
	6 months	100.9	
	9 months	99.5	
	12 months	98.7	
30° C.	3 months	102.1	98.8
	6 months	100.3	
	12 months	98.9	
40° C.	1 month	102.1	101.1
	3 months	100.9	99.4
	6 months	100.5	
	12 months	98.3	
60° C.	1 month	100.1	100.3

TABLE 2

		F3	F4
80° C.	5 days	97.9	99.0
	17 days	96.7	96.6
	4 weeks	86.2	87.6

The data in the tables indicate that compositions F1–F4 satisfy the criteria as set forth hereinbefore to qualify as a "physicochemically stable" composition.

We claim:

1. An aqueous solution suitable for oral and parenteral administration comprising water, risperidone or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, characterized in that said solution comprises a buffer to maintain the pH in the range of 2 to 6 and is essentially free of sorbitol.

2. A solution according to claim 1 wherein said pH range is obtained with a tartaric acid /sodium hydroxide buffer.

3. A solution according to claim 1 wherein the amount of risperidone ranges from 0.01% to 1% by weight based on the total volume of the solution.

4. A solution according to claim 1 having a pH ranging from 3 to 4 which is suitable for oral administration.

5. A solution according to claim 4 further comprising benzoic acid as a preservative.

6. A solution according to claim 5 containing

(a) 1 mg/ml risperidone;

(b) 2 mg/ml benzoic acid;

(c) 7.5 mg/ml tartaric acid and sufficient sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH in the range from 3 to 4; and

(d) water q.s. ad 1 ml.

7. A solution according to claim 6 further comprising one or more members selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents and flavouring substances.

8. A solution according to claim 1 having a pH ranging from 5 to 6 which is suitable for parenteral administration.

9. A solution according to claim 4 further comprising sodium chloride as an isotonizing agent.

10. A solution according to claim 9 containing

(a) 1 mg/ml risperidone;

(b) 5 mg/ml sodium chloride;

(c) 7.5 mg/ml tartaric acid and sufficient sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH in the range from 5 to 6; and

(d) water q.s. ad 1 ml.

11. A process of preparing a solution according to claim 1 comprising the steps of

(a) adding the acid component of the buffer and the active ingredient risperidone to an amount of water,

(b) stirring the mixture until complete dissolution and cooling the solution to room temperature,

(c) adjusting the pH with the base component of the buffer,and

(d) further diluting the solution with water to the required end-volume.

12. A process according to claim 11 for preparing an oral solution as defined in claim 5 wherein step (a) is preceded by the steps of:

(a) dissolving the preservative in an amount of heated water, and

(b) diluting the solution with about an equal amount of water.

13. A process according to claim 11 for preparing an parenteral solution as defined in claim 9 wherein step (d) is preceded immediately by the step of rendering the solution about isotonic by the addition of an appropriate amount of isotonizing agent, and is followed by autoclaving.

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